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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Criticism of "multiculturalism" is being heard from the field's own pioneers, who want to re-examine its achievements: Page A5.

The adversaries in the bitter faculty strike at the U. of Bridgeport paint very different pictures of their institution: Page A18.

St. Olaf College has redesigned courses to let students use foreign languages in their regular classes: Page A19.

Maryland has defined a role for Bowie State U. that will allow the institution to improve without abandoning black students: Page A23.

Hoping to broaden its involvement with higher education, the Agency for International Development is encouraging universities to apply for more of its grants: Page A23.

The Food and Drug Administration delays biomedical research, scientists say, by restricting imports of a French birth-control drug: Page A23.

Colleges are scrambling to assess how the call-up of military reserves will affect education benefits for reservists: Page A26.

In the largest bequest to higher education since 1986, the bulk of a $100-million estate will go to four institutions: Page A33.

About 1,550 people at the U. of Michigan attended a teach-in on the Persian Gulf crisis: Page A37.

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Persian Gulf Crisis Dominates Debate Among Specialists in Mideast Studies

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

SAN ANTONIO

The specter of the Persian Gulf crisis hung over this month's annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association like the war cloud it has become for the world at large.

In the corridors and meeting rooms of the Convention Center here, specialists in the region debated the causes and the implications of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. At sessions specially arranged to address the crisis, scholars questioned the role of the United States in the dispute, criticized the massive build-up of U.S. troops in the Saudi Arabian desert, and warned of unanticipated dangers should war come.

Experts heard from eyewitnesses, as scholars recently arrived in this country from Kuwait described conditions in the occupied country. Researchers castigated government officials, the news media, and, perhaps most of all, themselves for what they perceived to be a conspicuous lack of scholarly contributions to the public debate.

While there seemed to be more argument than agreement, nearly all the scholars who spoke seemed to concur that, in the wake of Saddam Hussein's precipitous action in August, the Middle East—and perhaps some aspects of their own discipline—had changed for good.

Warnings About Consequences

Conventional beliefs about the Middle East will have to be "radically re-examined," said Ian Manners, director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. "The region

Continued on Page A8

Africa's Campuses Lead Pro-Democracy Drives

By COLLEEN LOWE MORNA

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

In a wave of activism inspired at least in part by Eastern Europe's recent anti-Communist revolutions, university students and faculty members across Africa have been demanding that their countries adopt or strengthen multiparty political systems.

Campus-based pro-democracy drives have blossomed in countries as varied as Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In many instances, students have organized demonstrations, and faculty members have backed their demands or otherwise endorsed political pluralism in scholarly writings and comments in the press.

The developments have contributed to growing conflict between government officials and the universities.

In a few countries, where government

Continued on Page A40

U. of Southern California Revamps Its Computer Network

To provide widespread access to information, the University of Southern California has reconceived its computer network: Page A19.

Despite the Crime, Noise, and Stress, Most Students at Urban Colleges Relish the Lessons of the City

By SUSAN DODGE

NEW YORK

In a cloud of plaster dust, 10 Columbia University students armed with hammers and picks tear down the damaged walls of a tiny apartment in Harlem, about five blocks from their campus. They carry charred furniture, broken lamps, and garbage bags full of soot and plaster to trash containers in the street outside.

The students are renovating the apartment as part of a program designed to introduce Columbia freshmen to life in New York City. But this afternoon they get more of an introduction than they bargained for: During their lunch break outside, the students watch as a teen-age crack dealer—acting on a dare from his brother, they learn later—fires his gun at an apartment building across the street.

Startled and scared, the students decide to return to the campus.

Eric Garcetti, a junior at Columbia who helped organize the renovation project, says that although the incident was frightening, it "opened students' eyes to another aspect of life in the area."

"Students who have gotten out into the community and worked to improve it have a better approach to dealing with these problems than do other students," Mr. Garcetti says. "It's our community while we're here, and it adds to our education to actually do something to solve some of the problems."

Concern About Safety

Students who live in major cities are confronted every day with urban problems like homelessness, crime, noise, and pollution. As large cities grapple with drug-related violence, crowding, and other difficulties, students say they feel the stress spilling over into their academic lives. Some say they have trouble concentrating on their studies because they are worrying about their safety.

Other students say they have managed to work their exposure to crime and homelessness into classroom discussions on

Continued on Page A35

Foreign Students in U.S. Reach a Record 386,000

Rise in number of Asians fuels a 5.6% increase

By ROBIN WILSON

More than 386,000 foreign students attended U.S. colleges and universities in academic 1989-90—5.6 per cent more than in the year before. The increase was the largest in seven years.

Those figures are being released this week by the Institute of International Education, which conducts an annual survey of foreign students at 2,891 U.S. institutions. The count of 386,851 foreign students was a record.

Marianthi Zikopoulous, the I.I.E.'s research director, said the increase in the number of Asian students traveling to the United States had fueled the increase. Academic 1989-90 marked the third consecutive year in which Asians made up more than half of all foreign students studying here. The number from Asian countries rose by about 9 per cent, to 208,110.

China Leads the Way

The largest number of foreign students came from China, despite new regulations by the Chinese government that limit overseas study. In all, 33,390 Chinese students attended U.S. institutions last year, an increase of 15 per cent over 1988-89.

Since February of this year, China has been requiring students to work for five years after college before they can attend graduate school in the United States. But Chinese students who have relatives here need not fulfill the work requirement.

Taiwan sent the next largest number of students to America, 30,960, followed by Japan, with 29,840. The number of students from Japan increased by 24 per cent over the previous year, a bigger jump than any other country's.

Latin America and Europe also sent more students to the United States last year, while the number from Middle Eastern and African countries continued on a decline that started in the early 1980's. Last year 37,330 Middle Eastern students enrolled at American institutions, 7 per

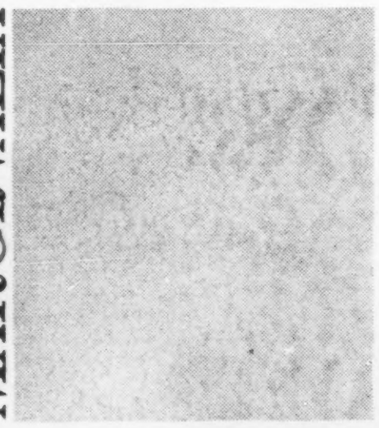
Continued on Page A36

Foreign Students on U.S. Campuses

From	1989-90	1-year change
Asia	208,110	+8.7%
Latin America	48,090	+6.8%
Europe	46,040	+7.6%
Middle East .	37,330	−7.1%
Africa	24,570	−7.0%
North America	18,590	+11.1%
Oceania	4,010	+11.1%

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

MARGINALIA



From *The Daily Lasso*, the student newspaper at Texas Woman's University:

"After declining twice, first lady Barbara Bush has agreed to donate a gown to the Daughters of the American Revolution's TWU museum of Gowns of the First Ladies of Texas. . . .

"The museum also contains gowns of Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson and Vice President Garner. All men claimed Texas as their home state."

But we hear Texas no longer claims *them*.

■

Memorandum to faculty members at the College of Mount Saint Vincent:

"The lecture / discussion on 'What It Takes to Be a Saint in the Roman Catholic Church,' scheduled for 7:30 in Alumnae Formal Lounge this coming Thursday evening, November 15th, has been postponed to an indefinite future date. We are sorry for whatever inconvenience this may have caused."

No problem. We probably wouldn't have qualified, anyway.

■

Headline in *The Daily Egyptian* (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale):

SILENT PAY INCREASES
ILLICIT ANGRY RESPONSE

We're not a bit surprised.

■

Item in a bulletin from the Council on Foundations:

"The two-day pre-trip seminar in early December will visit Eat Los Angeles and Tijuana to better understand the boarder and north-of-the-boarder Mexican communities."

Pass the Dos Equis.

■

Murray State University's Michael Cohen has received a request from the University of Mosul, Iraq, for a copy of an article he wrote: "The Sport of American-Bashing in Modern English Authors."

■

We've received a flier from the University of New Mexico Women's Center announcing "confidence and competance building workshops."

You can't say they aren't needed.

■

Memo to faculty members on the Whidbey campus of Skagit Valley College:

"COFFEE BREAK! Whidbey faculty are invited to meet with new students . . . at 11:00 a.m. in the Student Lounge. The 'coffee break' precedes the New Student Orientation which starts at 10:00 a.m."

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight! —C.G.

In Brief

Firefighter Dies in Blaze at Pennsylvania College

LEBANON, PA.—One firefighter was killed and six others were injured battling a blaze that destroyed a building housing the newly opened Lebanon campus of the Harrisburg Area Community College. Officials estimated the loss at $4-million.

College officials said oil in the chimney had caught fire and spread to insulation. Strong winds fanned flames through the rest of the wooden structure and onto surrounding buildings. An adjacent building was also gutted. Several others suffered damage from fire, smoke, and water.

Firefighters needed five hours to control the blaze, which started before noon. About 200 students, instructors, and staff workers had to be evacuated from the campus building. Others were evacuated from surrounding buildings.

The college had just spent $2.3-million to purchase and renovate the former department store. Insurance will cover the replacement cost, and college officials expect a new building to be completed by next fall.

Classes, which were canceled for one day, are being held in a vocational-education center nearby.

Harvard Law Students Sue Over Faculty Hiring

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A group of students at Harvard Law School has sued the school, claiming that it discriminates against women and members of minority groups in faculty hiring.

The student group, the Harvard Law School Coalition for Civil Rights, filed the lawsuit last week in Massachusetts Superior Court in Middlesex County.

Keith O. Boykin, a member of the coalition, said the law school used "subjective" criteria in hiring professors, such as whether they have a law degree from a leading school.

Harvard "ignores the fact that minorities have been discriminated against in being able to get these qualifications," Mr. Boykin claimed in an interview. The criteria, he added, "bear no relationship to a person's ability to teach."

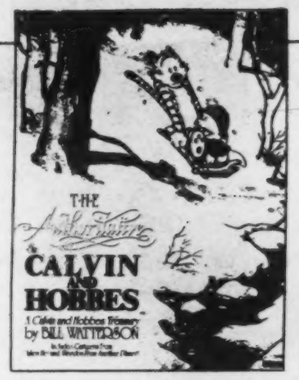
The school now has 66 full and assistant professors. Five of them are white women and five are black men.

Robert C. Clark, dean of the law school, said in a statement that the group's complaint "does not have merit."

"In the past decade, approximately 45 per cent of those whom the law school has hired in tenure-track positions have been women or members of minority groups," he said.

The lawsuit asks the court to order Harvard to give weight to diversity in hiring and to strengthen its affirmative-action efforts.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **The Authoritative Calvin and Hobbes,** by Bill Watterson	1
2.	**The Plains of Passage,** by Jean M. Auel	—
3.	**The Dark Half,** by Stephen King	8
4.	**Presumed Innocent,** by Scott Turow	2
5.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	4
6.	**Wiener Dog Art: The Far Side Collection,** by Gary Larson	—
7.	**Dawn,** by V. C. Andrews	—
8.	**Daddy,** by Danielle Steel	—
9.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	3
10.	**The "Late Night With David Letterman" Book of Top Ten Lists,** by David Letterman, Steve O'Donnell, et al.	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, Washington U. (Mo.), Weber College, and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in October.

Students End Protest at Occidental College

LOS ANGELES—More than 100 students at Occidental College voluntarily ended a five-day sit-in last week after John Slaughter, the college's president, agreed to an open forum on proposals for increased involvement of students in decision-making on the campus.

The students conducted their demonstration in the Coons Administrative Center outside the office of Brigida Knauer, dean of students, whose cancellation of a student-planned event on the campus touched off the sit-in.

Several student groups had organized a free rap-music concert and graffiti show and had invited high-school students from around the area. But it was canceled because the organizers failed to follow procedures for arranging such events and because Los Angeles police and community leaders were concerned about possible gang fights, a campus spokesman said.

Angry students demanded they be given a greater voice in college affairs. The forum is to be held this week on the campus.

Wyoming Picked to Test Education Reforms

WASHINGTON—The Education Commission of the States has chosen Wyoming as the first of six states to test a comprehensive program for the simultaneous re-

Oregon State Official Is Back Home After Escaping From Kuwait

CORVALLIS, ORE.

A top administrator at Oregon State University was back in the United States last week after escaping from Kuwait, where he had spent 110 days in hiding.

Ernest Briskey, assistant vice-president for international-program development at Oregon State, had been in Kuwait City for four years serving as a senior adviser to the Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research.

An expert in food technology, he previously served as dean of the school of agriculture at Oregon State.

Mr. Briskey had returned to Kuwait City from a vacation in the United States only a week before Iraq's August 2 invasion. His wife, Marjorie, had extended her U.S. visit to see family members in Wisconsin, and was not in Kuwait when the Iraqis crossed the border.

Mr. Briskey told reporters he had spent three months evading Iraqi soldiers, who searched house to house for foreigners in Kuwait City. He said friends had risked execution by hiding him.

7 Days Crossing the Desert

To escape, Mr. Briskey said, he spent seven days making his way across 700 miles of desert to Amman, Jordan. Dressed in Arab garb, he said he went undetected in a vehicle as it passed about 100 checkpoints. To avoid jeopardizing the people who had helped him, Mr. Briskey provided no further details on his escape.

Reached at his home, Mr. Briskey said he would return to Kuwait if Iraq "withdraws or is withdrawn" from the country.

"Not only would I have no concerns, but I would want to return to help" the people of Kuwait recover from the invasion, he said.

Mr. Briskey was reunited in Portland with his wife and several relatives. He spent three days being treated for assorted ailments in a hospital in Corvallis before going home.

Bob Bruce, Oregon State's assistant vice-president for university relations, said he and other officials were "extremely grateful to the Kuwaiti people who protected Dr. Briskey and helped him escape."

He added that Mr. Briskey, a tenured professor of agriculture, had not yet been given a new assignment by the university. "For now," said Mr. Bruce, "we're just pleased to have him back."

—PETER MONAGHAN

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Ernest Briskey says he hopes eventually to return to Kuwait to help the people there recover from the Iraqi invasion.

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Foreign Students in U.S. Reach Record of 386,000

Continued From Page A1

cent fewer than during the previous year. African students numbered 24,570, also a 7-per-cent decline.

Ms. Zikopoulous said the drops were due primarily to the decline in students from Iran and Nigeria. "It is a plain and simple lack of money," she said. "The riches from oil are no longer that great."

Miami-Dade Enrolled 5,500

Ninety-six U.S. institutions enrolled more than 40 per cent of all foreign students in the country. Miami-Dade Community College enrolled the largest number, with 5,500, followed by the University of Southern California, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Foreigners made up 32 per cent of the student population at the University of California at San Francisco, the largest proportion on U.S. campuses. They accounted for 24 per cent of the students at the New Jersey Institute of Technology and 22 per cent of the enrollment at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For the first time in the 40 years in which the institute has conducted surveys of foreign students, business ranked ahead of engineering as the most popular field of study. After engineering, the next most popular fields were mathematics and computer sciences.

For the first time in the 40 years in which the institute has conducted surveys, business ranked ahead of engineering as the most popular field of study.

About 55 per cent of all international students attending U.S. institutions were enrolled in undergraduate programs.

In addition to its report on foreign students, the institute conducted a new survey of foreign scholars working at U.S. colleges and universities. The 176 Ph.D-granting institutions that responded to the survey reported that they employed 46,479 foreign scholars. As with students, the largest proportion of foreign scholars—47 per cent—came from Asia.

About 72 per cent of the foreign scholars focused on research, while 13 per cent spent most of their time teaching and 15 per cent took part in some combination of the two. Roughly 60 per cent were employed in the sciences.

Of the institutions surveyed, Harvard University reported the largest number of foreign scholars, with 2,132. The University of California at Berkeley reported employing 1,882 foreign scholars and Stanford University reported 1,880.

Copies of the 200-page report, "Open Doors, 1989-90," are available for $34.95 from I.I.E Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017-3580. ■

FACT FILE: Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1989-90

Institutions with largest enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	5,518	12.3%
2.	University of Southern California	3,705	13.7
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,588	7.1
4.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	3,295	7.5
5.	Boston University	3,248	11.4
6.	University of California, Los Angeles	3,126	8.6
7.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,887	5.5
8.	Columbia University	2,849	14.8
9.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2,794	8.2
10.	University of Pennsylvania	2,778	13.7
11.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,615	10.6
12.	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	2,555	4.4
13.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,465	6.8
14.	University of Maryland, College Park	2,397	6.7
15.	University of Houston, University Park	2,332	7.2
16.	Northeastern University	2,288	6.4
17.	Purdue University, main campus	2,277	6.4
18.	Michigan State University	2,270	5.3
19.	University of Arizona	2,253	6.4
20.	Harvard University	2,246	13.2
21.	George Washington University	2,207	11.6
22.	State University of New York, Buffalo	2,192	8.0
23.	Iowa State University	2,160	8.5
24.	Texas A&M University, main campus	2,156	5.3
25.	University of California, Berkeley	2,143	6.9
26.	Cornell University	2,138	11.3
27.	Arizona State University	2,132	4.9
28.	New York University	2,102	6.8
29.	Stanford University	2,081	15.6
30.	Indiana University, Bloomington	2,066	6.2
31.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	2,059	5.5
32.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,049	21.5
33.	California State University, Los Angeles	2,028	9.7
34.	Rutgers University	1,988	6.0
35.	University of Iowa	1,888	6.5
36.	University of Florida	1,880	5.5
37.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,864	23.9
38.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,850	10.2
39.	University of Kansas	1,837	7.0
40.	Oregon State University	1,817	11.4
41.	Brigham Young University	1,799	6.5
42.	University of Miami	1,756	12.6
43.	California State University, Long Beach	1,750	5.3
44.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,712	7.1
45.	University of Washington	1,681	5.1
46.	University of Toledo	1,640	6.9
47.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,639	6.3
48.	Howard University	1,614	14.4
48.	Temple University	1,614	5.2
50.	San Francisco State University	1,611	5.5
51.	City University of New York, City College	1,610	9.9
52.	University of Illinois, Chicago	1,586	6.6
53.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,566	10.4
54.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,562	4.4
55.	Syracuse University	1,539	9.0
56.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,494	7.5
57.	Wayne State University	1,457	4.5
58.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,437	6.3
59.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,435	8.1
60.	University of Pittsburgh	1,412	5.0
61.	American University	1,382	11.9
62.	University of North Texas	1,363	5.1
63.	City University of New York, Baruch College	1,343	8.1
64.	Florida International University	1,234	6.3
65.	University of California, San Diego	1,210	6.9
66.	University of Utah	1,201	4.9
67.	University of California, San Francisco	1,200	32.3
68.	University of the District of Columbia	1,196	10.1
69.	Ohio University	1,190	6.7
70.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	1,177	4.5
71.	University of Georgia	1,168	4.3
72.	University of California, Davis	1,167	5.2
73.	University of Oklahoma, Norman	1,137	5.9
74.	Kansas State University	1,136	5.6
75.	Wichita State University	1,134	6.5
76.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,130	4.7
77.	Southern University and A&M College main campus	1,100	12.8
78.	North Carolina State University	1,083	4.1
79.	Yale University	1,082	10.0
80.	University of Cincinnati	1,080	3.0
81.	Georgetown University	1,066	9.4

Distribution by field of study

Field of study	1988-89 Number of foreign students	1988-89 Proportion of foreign students	1989-90 Number of foreign students	1989-90 Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	8,370	2.3%	8,310	2.1%
Allied health	3,500	1.0	3,860	1.0
Architecture & environmental design	5,720	1.6	5,670	1.5
Area & ethnic studies	1,170	0.3	1,520	0.4
Business & management	69,320	18.9	75,570	19.5
Communications	5,520	1.5	6,040	1.6
Communications technologies	350	0.1	570	0.1
Computer & information sciences	26,970	7.3	27,660	7.2
Education	11,210	3.1	11,210	2.9
Engineering	72,710	19.8	73,420	19.0
English language	16,020	4.4	19,120	5.0
Foreign languages	3,870	1.1	4,080	1.0
Health sciences	11,730	3.2	11,490	3.0
Home economics	1,920	0.5	1,980	0.5
Industrial arts	650	0.2	590	0.1
Law	2,130	0.6	2,200	0.6
Letters	5,410	1.5	6,270	1.6
Liberal & general studies	13,050	3.6	15,240	3.9
Library & archival sciences	720	0.2	850	0.2
Life sciences	11,590	3.2	12,610	3.2
Mathematics	8,290	2.3	8,550	2.2
Military sciences	170	—	140	—
Military technologies	20	—	70	—
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	1,960	0.5	1,970	0.5
Parks & recreation	260	0.1	230	0.1
Personal & social development	2,120	0.6	2,540	0.7
Philosophy & religion	1,680	0.5	1,930	0.5
Physical sciences	18,240	4.9	18,850	4.9
Protective services	570	0.2	550	0.1
Psychology	3,660	1.0	3,900	1.0
Public affairs	3,000	0.7	3,260	0.8
Science technologies	1,490	0.4	1,450	0.4
Social sciences	19,640	5.4	19,120	5.0
Theology	3,090	0.7	2,950	0.8
Visual & performing arts	10,370	2.8	11,190	2.9
Vocational home economics	220	0.1	280	0.1
Undeclared	19,640	5.4	21,610	5.6
Total	366,350	100.0%	386,850	100.0%

Where they come from

Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	China	33,390
2.	Taiwan	30,960
3.	Japan	29,840
4.	India	26,240
5.	Republic of Korea	21,710
6.	Canada	17,870
7.	Malaysia	14,110
8.	Hong Kong	11,230
9.	Indonesia	9,390
10.	Iran	7,440
11.	United Kingdom	7,100
12.	Pakistan	7,070
13.	West Germany	6,750
14.	Thailand	6,630
15.	Mexico	6,540
16.	France	5,340
17.	Jordan	5,250
18.	Philippines	4,540
19.	Nigeria	4,480
20.	Lebanon	4,450
21.	Singapore	4,440
22.	Greece	4,430
23.	Saudi Arabia	4,110
24.	Brazil	3,730
25.	Spain	3,640
26.	Turkey	3,400
27.	Colombia	3,320
28.	Israel	2,910
29.	Jamaica	2,850
30.	Peru	2,750
31.	Venezuela	2,740
32.	Bangladesh	2,470
33.	Nicaragua	2,450
34.	Italy	2,370
35.	Kuwait	2,280
36.	Panama	2,260
37.	Sri Lanka	2,210
38.	Kenya	2,200
39.	Norway	2,160
39.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,160
41.	South Africa	2,050
42.	Ethiopia	2,020
43.	Vietnam	1,850
44.	Netherlands	1,840
45.	Argentina	1,810
46.	Cyprus	1,750
47.	Australia	1,740
47.	Sweden	1,740
49.	Egypt	1,700
50.	Bahamas	1,640
51.	Syria	1,500
52.	Haiti	1,490
53.	Honduras	1,470
54.	United Arab Emirates	1,450
55.	Ireland	1,380
56.	El Salvador	1,370
57.	Cameroon	1,240
57.	Switzerland	1,240
59.	Ecuador	1,170
60.	Morocco	1,140
61.	Chile	1,100
62.	Yugoslavia	1,070
63.	Bolivia	1,060
64.	Costa Rica	1,060
65.	Ghana	1,030
65.	Guatemala	1,030
67.	Poland	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

Number of foreign students by state

1.	California 54,178	14.	Maryland 6,952	27.	Utah 4,862	40.	New Mexico 1,399
2.	New York 38,350	15.	Washington 6,858	28.	Colorado 4,681	41.	North Dakota 1,341
3.	Texas 24,170	16.	Arizona 6,763	29.	Connecticut 4,636	42.	New Hampshire 1,262
4.	Massachusetts 20,840	17.	Iowa 6,735	30.	Alabama 4,513	43.	Vermont 1,206
5.	Florida 20,364	18.	Missouri 6,620	31.	Tennessee 4,247	44.	Idaho 1,150
6.	Illinois 16,816	19.	Wisconsin 6,438	32.	Hawaii 4,190	45.	Delaware 1,003
7.	Pennsylvania 15,803	20.	Oregon 6,403	33.	Kentucky 2,543	46.	Maine 902
8.	Ohio 13,856	21.	Kansas 6,009	34.	South Carolina 2,381	47.	Nevada 783
9.	Michigan 13,555	22.	Oklahoma 5,989	35.	Mississippi 1,941	48.	Montana 770
10.	New Jersey 9,608	23.	Georgia 5,980	36.	Nebraska 1,918	49.	South Dakota 758
11.	District of Columbia 9,487	24.	North Carolina 5,764	37.	Rhode Island 1,858	50.	Wyoming 527
12.	Indiana 7,575	25.	Louisiana 5,535	38.	Arkansas 1,710	51.	Alaska 364
13.	Virginia 6,970	26.	Minnesota 5,446	39.	West Virginia 1,417		

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ATHLETICS NOTES

- **High-school athletes seen as unrealistic about their futures**
- **Arkansas moves to limit use of public funds for college sports**
- **Chapel Hill will get $200,000 from U. of N.C. athletics dept.**

High-school athletes—particularly black athletes—have unrealistically high expectations about their chances of playing sports in college and in the professional leagues, a new survey shows.

The poll, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society, revealed that all of the male football and basketball players questioned believed they would go on to play in college. About 32 per cent of them believed they could play professionally.

Over all, 59 per cent of the black athletes who were surveyed believed they would go on to play in college, and 43 per cent said they thought they could play professionally. Thirty-nine per cent of white athletes believed they could play in college, and 16 per cent thought they could play in the pros.

In reality, only about 1 per cent of high-school athletes play varsity sports in college. And just one in 10,000 high-school football and basketball players go on to play professional football or basketball.

"For decades, the media and people in education and sports have been touting the possibility of young black people making the pros," said Richard E. Lapchick, director of the Northeastern center. "That's the bad news out of this."

Mr. Lapchick said he found some positive news in the poll's results, too. He noted that 79 per cent of the athletes agreed that students should be required to maintain a "C" average to remain eligible for sports.

"If these results are accurate," he said, "the message that academics and athletics need to be balanced is starting to seep in."

The Harris survey questioned 1,865 10th, 11th, and 12th graders, about 70 per cent of whom either were playing varsity sports at the time or had played them some time during high school. In the study, students were asked a range of questions about racism and their own racial attitudes, as well as the questions about sports.

Among the survey's other findings:

- By a 61-to-36-per-cent margin, high-school athletes said they believed that playing sports had helped them "in becoming a better student." That was especially true for black students, 79 per cent of whom said they benefited academically from playing sports.
- Thirty-six per cent of the students said they personally knew an athlete who had used steroids.
- Sixty-four per cent of high-school students said that athletes were as intelligent as non-athletes, but 16 per cent said athletes were less intelligent.

■

Public colleges in Arkansas that spend more than $350,000 in state money on their sports programs would be forced to create a separate athletics fee for students under a plan offered to the legislature this month by the state's Board of Regents.

Under a state higher-education policy that was set in 1983, colleges are allowed to use up to $350,000 in general-revenue money—from other auxiliary enterprises like housing or food services, for example—to pay for their sports programs. But many Arkansas colleges have surpassed that total in recent years, and the state has been trying to find ways to limit the use of public funds for sports.

The new policy, which must be approved by the state legislature, would require colleges that wish to use more than $350,000 in state money to create an athletics fee for students. "That way, students will understand exactly what those fees are being used for," said Diane Gilleland, director of Arkansas's Department of Higher Education. She described the new measure as an accounting issue and a "public-disclosure issue."

■

Academic programs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will get a $1-million boost from the Tar Heel athletics department, the university announced last month.

The Chapel Hill sports program promised to donate the first $200,000 in revenues from post-season competition in each of the next five years to support academic programs that are being hurt by budget cuts. The money has not been earmarked for specific purposes, but will give the university "greater flexibility," said the chancellor, Paul Hardin.

Such gifts are not unheard of, although donations of this size are unusual. The athletics department at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, for instance, added $200,000 in football profits this fall to an endowment fund for the university's libraries.

The Louisiana State University sports program has also made several contributions to other departments. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

■

Briefly Noted

- A former football coach and a former men's basketball coach at Prairie View A&M University were indicted late last month, bringing to seven the number of current and former Prairie View officials charged in an inquiry into possible financial wrongdoing in the athletics department.
- Trinity University trustees have voted to withdraw the university's tennis program from the N.C.A.A.'s Division I and return it to non-scholarship status.
- A Louisiana district court judge has ordered the state to pay $275,000 to Bob Brodhead, former athletics director at Southeastern Louisiana University, for breaching his contract. The university had hired Mr. Brodhead in June 1988 to try to resuscitate its football program. It fired him less than a year later. The state's Board of Regents said it would appeal the ruling.

NCAA Budgets, 1989 and 1990

Revenues

	1989	1990	Change
Television	$ 1,425,000	$118,295,000	n/c[1]
Division I men's basketball	74,248,000	11,848,500	n/c[1]
Grants	0	10,618,200	n/c[2]
Other Division I championships	7,733,000	6,064,000	− 22%
Merchandising	3,632,500	5,363,500	+ 48
Investments	1,900,000	2,271,000	+ 20
Publishing	1,263,000	1,330,500	+ 5
NCAA Foundation	854,000	1,012,000	+ 18
Membership dues	870,000	870,000	0
Division II championships	665,000	838,000	+ 26
Communications	1,033,500	806,100	− 22
General	190,000	415,200	+119
Division III championships	364,000	393,000	+ 8
Visitors center	0	375,000	n/c
Contributions	3,050,000	100,000	− 97
Transfer from unallocated surplus	1,000,000	0	n/c
Total revenue	$98,228,000	$160,600,000	+ 63%

Expenditures

	1989	1990	Change
Distribution to members			
Division I men's basketball	$36,227,200	$32,000,000	− 12%
Broad-based programs	0	32,000,000	n/c
Academic enhancement	0	7,300,000	n/c
Conference grants	3,535,000	5,356,000	+ 52
Grants to affiliates	91,700	104,500	+ 14
Royalties	1,157,000	974,800	− 16
Championships			
Division I men's basketball	6,527,800	9,925,400	+ 52
Other Division I championships	11,853,000	12,844,200	+ 8
Division II championships	2,997,000	4,219,000	+ 41
Division III championships	2,806,000	4,672,000	+ 67
Youth sports programs	659,500	11,822,800	n/c[2]
General	5,682,300	6,345,600	+ 12
Communications department	3,501,000	4,978,200	+ 42
Drug testing and education	2,280,000	4,296,000	+ 88
Publishing department	2,539,000	3,188,000	+ 26
Enforcement department	1,915,000	2,293,000	+ 20
Executive department	1,892,000	2,273,000	+ 20
Visitors center	3,321,000	1,893,500	− 43
Championships department	1,184,000	1,695,000	+ 43
Administration department	1,435,500	1,614,000	+ 12
Legal services	1,750,000	1,600,000	− 9
Committees	1,391,000	1,550,000	+ 11
Business department	1,015,000	1,396,000	+ 38
Legislative services department	1,021,000	1,341,000	+ 31
Scholarships	1,035,000	1,285,000	+ 24
Insurance	785,000	1,135,000	+ 45
Compliance services	860,500	1,050,000	+ 22
Convention / Honors Banquet	409,000	790,000	+ 93
Research	357,500	658,000	+ 84
Total expenditures	$98,228,000	$160,600,000	+ 63%

n/c—not comparable

[1] In the past, the NCAA had individual television contracts for different sports, and hence the revenue from those deals was included in the budget lines for each championship that was televised. The new seven-year deal with CBS covers 18 different sports, and the NCAA has placed the revenues in a category exclusively for television.

[2] The NCAA has changed its budget procedures this year to take note of a $10.6-million grant from the federal government for its National Youth Sports Program. The association has received the money—which it passes on to its members that sponsor the youth programs—in past years, but has not typically included it in its budget.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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